

Friday, May 21, 1847.

EXECUTION.—Broughton, upon whom sentence of death was passed at the last term of our Superior Court for the murder of DeSilva, will be hanged to-day, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 p. m.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.

We give up to-day the greater portion of our paper to the news we have received from Mexico, since our last Friday's publication. In doing so we believe we are acting in accordance with the wishes of our readers, and feel sure we shall meet their approbation. It will be seen from the extracts we make from the New Orleans Delta, that a deputation had reached Gen. Scott from the city of Mexico, who requested him, in the name of a large portion of the citizens of that city, to take possession of the Capital, and that he (Gen. Scott) had acceded to their request. Mr. Kendall, one of the Editors of the Picayune, writes from Jalapa as late as the 4th May, and it will be observed that he makes no allusion to this report. Whether it is true or not, we must wait to see. The correspondent of the Delta writes from Vera Cruz under dates as late as the 5th inst., and states positively, that the British Consul at that place had received a communication from Mr. Bankhead, British Minister, saying that the Mexican Government had solicited the friendly mediation of his Government to settle the difficulties between Mexico and the United States.

Much anxiety is manifested to hear something authentic concerning the progress of Gen. Scott. Our latest dates (the 4th) from his headquarters, are from Jalapa. They go to show that he will not proceed further than Puebla, until he receives reinforcements. The Georgia, and 1st and 2d Tennessee regiments, will have served out their time of enlistments by the time he could reach the Capital, and it is said he has determined on disbanding them at Jalapa, and sending them home. We place great confidence in Mr. Kendall's letters, as he has invariably given very authentic reports of the operations of the army. We shall wait in great suspense for the next news.

Gen. Taylor's division is yet stationary, and must be for some time to come. We refer our readers to the news for further particulars.

NORTH CAROLINA RECRUITS.—We announced, in somewhat an obscure part of our paper, last week, the arrival at this place of *La Wheeler* and 17 men, from Newbern. They are still here, and in fine health, awaiting the balance of their Company, which are expected daily.

Lieut. Cantrell, arrived on Monday last with 18 men from Beaufort County. He proceeded immediately on a steamer to Fayetteville, to which place he had been ordered to rendezvous. They will probably return here in a few days, and take their final departure for Mexico. We believe they are to proceed to Vera Cruz, for the purpose of joining Gen. Scott.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—We see by an advertisement in last Wednesday's Chronicle, that \$300,000 has been subscribed to this Road, and that the Stockholders are requested to meet at Marion Court House, S. C., on the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of organizing the Company. Let there be a full meeting, say we.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in this State, held its last annual session in Newbern, commencing on the 5th and ending on the 10th inst. Two persons were ordained Priests. Wilmington has been selected for the holding of the next convention in 1848.

We are requested by the Clerk of the County Court, to state that he has received for distribution among the Justices of this County, the Acts of the last Legislature, in two very dilapidated and injured condition, and short some ten or twelve copies. He requests the Justices (those who the copies are directed to) to call at his office and get them.

The latest accounts from the Rio Grande inform us that the North Carolina and Virginia Volunteers are employed in escorting wagon trains from Camargo to Saltillo. Everything is said to have been quiet.

To replace the regiments about returning to the United States, a portion of the 2d Mississippi Regiment had arrived at Monterey; but the small pox had broken out amongst them and disabled many of them.

THE NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.—Lieut. Andrews of the Wayne, and Lieut. Moore of the Elzeombe Companies, passed through here on yesterday morning for their homes, having returned from Camargo on account of bad health. We very much regret to hear by their arrival, that much sickness exists with the Volunteers at Camargo, and that several deaths have occurred in the North Carolina Regiment. We did not see either of the above gentlemen, or we should have been able to give a more full account of the Regiment. We fervently hope that the sickness is not half, nor a quarter, as bad as represented to us. We shall probably hear from one of the above officers before our next paper, when we will be able to give more full particulars.

Capt. H. L. Scott, Adj. General of the Commander-in-Chief, reports the entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, at Cerro Gordo, to be 425—wounded, of course, must be correct, as he has made it out from corrected returns.

THE AMERICAN STAR.—This is the title of a newspaper printed at Jalapa, (Jalapa), Mexico. We have before us the first number, dated 25th April. We believe it was started the next day after our army took possession of the city. It contains a full account of the battle at Cerro Gordo, and speaks in high praise of the Volunteers engaged in that terrible conflict.

The Hon. Jesse Speight, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, died at his residence in Lowndes county, in that State, on the 10th inst., aged about 50 years. Mr. Speight was a native of Green county, North Carolina.

PROGRESS OF THE RECRUITING SERVICE.—The Washington Union of the 17th inst., publishes in an authentic form, the number of recruits enlisted under the provisions of the new regiment law. The aggregate strength amounts to 5,315, which are all at Point Isabel, or en route for Vera Cruz. It is also computed that there will be at least 8,000 to 10,000 new recruits, of the ten new regiments, in the field by the end of June next.

ASSIGNMENT OF TROOPS.—The following regiments have been ordered to join General Scott: the 9th, 12th, 14th and 15th regiments of Infantry, and the regiment of Voltigeurs. Several companies of the Voltigeurs have embarked for the Brazos, as this regiment was first ordered to join Gen. Taylor—its destination has been changed.

The 10th, 13th and 16th Infantry, and the 3d Dragoons, have been ordered to join Gen. Taylor.

TURPENTINE—THE NEW LAW.—It will be seen from an advertisement in to-day's Journal, that the buyers of naval stores in this town, (the most of them at least,) have entered into an agreement for the purpose of regulating the plan by which they will hereafter be governed in the purchase of Turpentine and Tar. We have some time since given a synopsis of the late act of the Legislature on the subject; but as that law will go into operation on the first day of June next, we have been induced to publish it in extenso, for the benefit of all concerned. It may be found on page 125, Acts of North Carolina, 1846-47: [CHAP. LXXI.]—AN ACT to amend the Laws regulating the inspection of Turpentine.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every barrel of soft turpentine shall be of the weight of two hundred and eighty pounds gross, free from any fraudulent mixture, packed in good and sufficient casks, made of good seasoned staves, three quarters of an inch thick, and not exceeding five inches wide, and not less than thirty nor more than thirty two inches long, and heads not more than one, nor more than one inch and a half thick; that each barrel of soft turpentine shall be secured with twelve good hoops, and each barrel of hard turpentine secured with ten good hoops, with the joint of the head placed perpendicularly to the bung; and if the turpentine shall be fraudulently mixed, the same shall be condemned by the inspector and delivered to the owner on demand; and every barrel of turpentine, after the same shall be inspected, weighed, found clean, and in merchantable order, shall be branded or marked by the inspector, the soft with the letter S, and the hard with the letter H. And for as much as it is deficient for the makers of turpentine to so regulate the size of their barrels, that every barrel shall weigh the number of pounds required by this act, it is provided that the inspector shall make out two fair bills of the same, the one for the seller, and the other for the buyer, in which he shall declare the quantity and quality of the same, making a proportional allowance to the seller, when the barrel shall weigh more than the standard number of pounds established by this act, and the same allowance to the buyer when the barrel shall weigh less.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That every barrel of turpentine, shall be branded or marked by the maker with the initials of his name, and in case of his or her failure, the inspector is hereby required to mark the same with the initials of the maker's name, for which he shall receive one half per barrel, which fee shall be paid by the maker, and the same shall be added to the price of the turpentine, and every inspector shall keep a book, in which shall be fairly entered the maker's name, and the number of barrels inspected of the same mark.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That if an inspector shall inspect any turpentine contrary to the directions of this act, or shall give any bill contrary to the same, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each offence, one half to the informant, and the other half to the party aggrieved.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

[Ratified 14th January, A. D. 1847.]

From the Washington Union of the 17th inst. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

FROM BALTIMORE—11 o'clock, P. M.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston at midnight on Sunday, but the telegraph to New York, as well as from New York to Philadelphia, being out of order until last evening, we did not receive our regular despatches by telegraph until to-night.

The Britannia sailed from Liverpool on the 4th May, a. m., consequently brings dates from Liverpool about fifteen days later than those brought by the California.

Cotton market.—The price of cotton—At the sailing of the steamship California it had a downward tendency, and, since her departure, had further declined. The market had become flat, the sales less, and speculators not inclined to operate. Several causes had contributed to produce this reaction; the prominent one, the restrictive measures of the Bank of England, in advancing the rate of interest, and its refusal to discount bills bearing the endorsement of some of the first houses in England, which were said to have been engaged in speculation and shipping goods to the United States. This movement is said to have had a most telling effect upon the manufacturing portion of the country; and as the cotton market continued to suffer from this pressure, prices of American, from the 17th to the 23rd ult., declined $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; Brazil, Egyptian, and Surat $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; and at the close of the following week, ending the 30th ult., a further reduction following of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on American and all other descriptions. On yesterday the business declined to about 4,000 bales at the currency of Saturday, and the market was free from speculation. Prices of cotton, fair to good fair baled Georgia 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 62; Mobile 64 to 70; New Orleans 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1-21. On the following day better accounts were received from London as to the state of the money market which gave an improved tone to the cotton market at Liverpool, and the sales of that date amounted to about 7,000 bales of American at an advance of 1-24. Most of which, however, on speculation.

Flour Market.—There has been some fluctuation in the price of flour during the month, but prices have now settled down to 40s. Western canal flour: American red wheat is held at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; white at 12s. 3d. per bushel: Indian corn 51s. to 52s., and red 52s. to 53s. During the last day or two wheat has advanced 2d. to 70 pounds; Western flour is per barrel; Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 61 in the Liverpool market. The demand for corn is limited, and prices had declined 2s per 480 lbs. on yellow, 2s on white, yesterday May 31, foreign wheat obtained an advance of fully 4s per quarter. The flour trade was very active, and a rise of 2s per barrel was established, whilst Indian corn was sold at 56 to 58s for yellow; 58 to 60s for white. The amounts which the Americans have sent to the starving Irish has been the universal theme of eulogy in Ireland and of warm and generous sympathy in England.

Money Market.—In the money market, during the last fortnight, the funds have continued uninterruptedly in their downward course—the bullion in the bank still decreasing rapidly. The directors have been more stringent than ever, in fact, though they had not publicly made any alteration in the terms of discount. They had done what was allowed on mercantile business, more however, they have virtually declined to discount at all; whilst the discount houses are charging 6-12 to 7 cents for short date bills of first-rate quality, and 7-18 per cent. for bills running until July. The effect upon business has been almost to put a stop to transactions of magnitude; during the last few days, however, the bank has discounted more freely, and confidence has been somewhat revived. The improved feeling has been further strengthened by the announcement that the Russian government had resolved to invest upwards of two millions sterling of gold in the English funds: still the severity of the pressure is only partially relieved, and it is evident that, for some time to come, we can only expect a very strained money market, and a higher rate of interest. To-day the effect of the investment of Russia gold has been counteracted by advices from the Continent, raising the price of corn prodigiously. The latter stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts has also had its effect. Consols declined 1 per cent. in the course of the day, and the markets closed heavily. The European Times, of the 4th inst., says:—Since we alluded to the position of the Bank of England, matters have become worse, and the whole commercial world, from Cornwall to Calcutta, and from Cape Fear to the Giant's Causeway, are up in arms in relation to our absurd monetary policy! Great is the triumph of the currency doctors, and great the exultation at the embarrassment which is beginning to ruin many, and has already caused proud hearts to bow in humble prostration with regard to foreign affairs! The European Times also says: The foreign events of the month of June are of a striking interest in Portugal. The Junta still keep the Queen's forces back. The insurgents are too powerful and wealthy to be extinguished by force or by money, being raised to buy out their hostility. The Queen of Spain and her husband show symptoms of enduring each other—they have appeared together in public!

From the Raleigh Standard. It will be seen from the following interesting Correspondence, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers, that the President of the United States and one of his Cabinet have accepted invitations to visit the University of this State at its ensuing Commencement, in June next. It also announces the time that these distinguished visitors will probably take their departure from Washington, and when they may be expected to reach this City: To His Excellency, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States. DEAR SIR: The newspapers have announced that you have accepted invitations to visit the University of North Carolina at the next Commencement, to be at that Institution in June next; and your fellow citizens hail with delight the coming among them of the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and the more especially as you are a native of the State and a Graduate of our University. Influenced by these considerations, the citizens of Franklin, Granville, and Warren, have held a Meeting at Henderson, without distinction of party, and appointed a Committee to receive you at that place in June next, and to tender to you the hospitality of the State, and to attend to you in your progress to the University. With the best feelings we approach you through the medium of this communication, and ask you to inform us at what time you will reach Gaston, that we may know when we may have the pleasure to meet you there. The mail train leaves Gaston in the night, but the train which will receive you and your suite, will not leave Gaston till next morning, after breakfast, suited to your pleasure, and which will carry you to Raleigh by daylight. Hoping to hear from you, and to be notified of your contemplated movements, we subscribe ourselves, Sir, your obedient servants, JOHN D. HAWKINS, WM. J. BRANCH, TH. K. THOMAS, WM. H. HARTIN, LEVIN PERRY, WES. W. YOUNG, J. T. LITTLEJOHN, FRANK HAWKINS, A. E. HENDERSON, W. S. MCCLANAHAN, GEORGE C. EATON, C. D. BASKERVILLE, F. A. THORNTON, W. M. EATON, Sr., A. A. AUSTIN, J. A. JOHNSON, JOHN S. EATON, Chairman. JOHN D. HAWKINS, Jr., Secretary.

To which after the President made the following reply: WASHINGTON, CITY, April 28th, 1847. GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 17th inst., transmitting to me the proceedings of a public meeting held at Henderson, North Carolina, on that day. I am deeply grateful to you for the interest which the counties of Franklin, Granville, and Warren, who composed that meeting, for the tender they make to me, through you, of the hospitality of my native State, on the occasion of my contemplated visit to the University of North Carolina, at the next Commencement, should the state of public affairs be such as to permit me to be absent from the seat of Government, and to undertake much business in visiting your University, where many pleasant days of my youth were spent. In answer to your enquiry, "at what time I will probably reach Gaston," near the border of the State, I have to inform you that it is my present intention to set out from this city on the 28th of May, and travelling by the public conveyances, I learn that I will arrive at Gaston on the same evening, or early in the next morning. It will be a part of the arrangement of my journey to proceed to Raleigh on Saturday, where I will remain until Monday. I beg you gentlemen to accept for me, and convey to those whom you represent, my profound acknowledgments for this mark of your regard. With sentiments of great respect, I am your obt. servt. JAMES K. POLK. To Messrs. John D. Hawkins, Wesley W. Young, Weldon N. Edwards, and others, Committee, &c. Henderson, North Carolina.

The following letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. John Y. Mason. To the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy. DEAR SIR: His Excellency, JAMES K. POLK, the President of the United States, is announced in the Newspapers, has accepted of invitations to visit the University of North Carolina, in anticipation that he will make a visit, many citizens of the counties of Franklin, Granville and Warren, without distinction of party, have had a general meeting at Henderson, to appoint a Committee of arrangements to receive the President and his suite at Gaston, which is near the border of the State, and to tender to him the hospitality of the State, and of our attentions which we tender to you most respectfully. It is with exalted pride we here recognize you as a Graduate of our University, and hope all believe a visit on your part to that ancient seat of learning will call home to you pleasing reminiscences, when you review the grounds and scenery which encircle and consecrate your Alma Mater. The time when the President will come on he will fix, and we hope and rely that time will be notified to you by him. We have the honor to be, most respectfully, your fellow citizens, JOHN D. HAWKINS, WM. J. BRANCH, TH. K. THOMAS, WM. H. HARTIN, LEVIN PERRY, of Franklin.

WES. W. YOUNG, J. T. LITTLEJOHN, FRANK HAWKINS, E. HENDERSON, W. S. MCCLANAHAN, GEORGE C. EATON, W. L. EDWARDS, G. D. BASKERVILLE, F. A. THORNTON, WM. EATON, Sr., A. A. AUSTIN, J. A. JOHNSON, of Granville.

To the foregoing Letter, Judge Mason made the following reply: WASHINGTON, April 28th, 1847. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., in which you invite me to accompany the President of the United States in his contemplated visit to Chapel Hill and to partake of the hospitalities and flattering marks of kindness with which the citizens of the counties of Franklin, Granville and Warren propose to honor him, and those who may accompany him. Having accepted an invitation from a Society of the University of this State, to be present at their next meeting, I am unable to accept of the invitation of the President, and will be most happy to meet the friends whom you represent, and yourselves, on the occasion of our visit. Having spent many years in North Carolina and feeling a grateful sense of the obligations I owe to my venerable University, and to the people for uniform and unrelenting kindness and friendship, I look forward with great pleasure to my revisiting scenes which will be full of delightful reminiscences and associations. After an absence of thirty years, I can hardly expect to meet many of those who were then companions of my happy collegiate life. But it will be gratifying to me, again to visit my Alma Mater—to witness the improvements which have been made since the time of my leaving—visiting the University of the State through the State which so nobly endowed it. I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the kind and flattering manner in which you have alluded to me as a Graduate of the Institution. With the highest respect, Your obedient servant, J. Y. MASON.

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To the letter of invitation addressed to the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State, he made the following reply: WASHINGTON, April 24th, 1847. GENTLEMEN: I cordially thank you for your kind invitation to accompany the President in June next, in his proposed visit to attend the Commencement of the University of North Carolina; and I need scarcely assure you that it would afford me great pleasure to accept it. Your University has become justly celebrated. It has given to the Union many distinguished citizens who have deserved the gratitude of their country. It is an institution of which you may justly be proud. I should esteem it a privilege to be present at the approaching Commencement. Besides, on that occasion, I should meet some old and valued friends, and enjoy the pleasure of making new acquaintances under the most agreeable auspices. I have therefore sincerely to regret that I cannot accept your invitation; and it would be almost impossible for me, with a just regard to the public interest, to leave the city during the absence of the President.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain sincerely yours, JAMES BUCHANAN. To John D. Hawkins, Esq., and others, Committee.

ACTION OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS. Immediately on the receipt of the news of Santa Anna's defeat at Cerro Gordo, the Mexican Congress held an extraordinary session. The following account of its proceedings is translated from *El Republicano* of the 21st April. It comes in the shape of a preamble and enactment, much as we give it.

The sovereign constituent Mexican Congress, in use of the full powers which the inhabitants of the Republic have invested it for the sacred object of saving its nationality; and as a faithful interpreter of the firm determination with which its constituents are decided to carry on the war with the United States are now warring on the nation, without desisting on account of any kind of reverses; and considering that under these circumstances the public necessity is that of preserving a centre of union to direct the national defence, and to avoid even the danger of a revolutionary power arising which might dissolve the national Union, destroy its institutions, or consent to the dismemberment of its territory, has determined to decree as follows:

Art. 1.—The Supreme Government of the Union is authorized to dictate all necessary measures for the purpose of carrying on the war, defending the nationality of the Government, and which the nation is entitled to execute.

Art. 2.—The executive power shall be vested in the executive to make a peace with the United States, conclude a negotiation with foreign powers, nor dispose, in whole or in part, of the territory of the Republic.

Art. 3.—Neither does it authorize him to make contracts of colonization, impose punishment, nor confer any civil or military employments, other than those whose appointments are expressly entrusted to him by the constitution.

Art. 4.—Every agreement or treaty shall be null and void which may be made between the Government of the United States and any authority whatever, which subverting the actual order of affairs, should set aside or impair the place of the legally established supreme power of the Union.

Art. 5.—Every individual is declared a traitor, let him be a private person or public functionary, who, either in his private capacity or in any official position, enters into treaties with the United States, or who, in any manner, attempts to compromise the national honor.

Art. 6.—In the event that the actual Congress shall be impossible to continue its sessions, a permanent committee shall be immediately installed, to be composed of the oldest individuals then living of each department.

This committee in the absence of Congress shall perform the duties of a Government, and shall appoint, in case of vacancy, the person who is to take charge temporarily of the executive powers of the Republic; shall regulate the counting and taking of the votes in the election of a new President; shall take possession of the national representation.

Art. 7.—The power which the present decree confers on the Government shall cease as soon as the war is concluded.

Such is about the amount of the proceedings of the meeting of the Mexican Congress, held immediately after the news had reached Mexico of the defeat of Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo. The editor of *El Republicano*, in speaking of this extraordinary session, in his paper of the 21st April says:—"to the honor of the legislative body it ought to be observed, that yesterday more than eighty members assembled, and that no other than sentiments of patriotism were heard expressed. May the common danger thus unite the Mexicans, and cause to disappear even the names of our dissensions."—N. O. Picayune.

PRODUCTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. The Patent Office Report furnishes the following important information: Wheat, oats, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, hay, and clover, are raised in every State and territory in the Union.

Barley raised in all except Louisiana and Louisiana.

Buckwheat raised in all except Florida and Louisiana.

New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin do not raise cotton.

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New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin do not raise cotton.

The States that do not raise cotton, together with Maryland, Delaware, and Indiana, do not raise silk.

Every State and Territory except Iowa, does raise silk.

Every State, except Delaware, makes sugar.

New York raises the Most barley, viz: 1,802,282 bushels.

New York raises the most potatoes, viz: 20,553,612 bushels.

New York raises the most oats, viz: 24,907,554 bushels.

New York raises the most hay, viz: 4,595,636 tons.

Ohio raises the most wheat, viz: 10,786,705 bushels.

For the Journal.

DESULTORY LINES ON PLAGIARISM. TO ALBERT, OF DUPLIN. "He who steals my purse, steals trash; 'Tis his, 'twas mine, and he has leave to spend; So said the immortal bard of Avon. And we add; 'but he who filches from the dripping page, my pen, or poor thought, 'takes from me' That which which 'enriches him not.' Nor leaves me any poorer, dost mortify indeed: The magazine of mind—a hoist of holies—Should sacred and inviolate be held; As willingly go to the flames of the dead, As intrude therein, with vulgar penning. He who takes a writer's thought, and using it, Doth give full credit, flatters the living author, And to the dead, doth some tribute Of increasing and continued fame; but He who calls his own, another mind's idealings, Deserves the scholar's execrations, And the caustic of the critic's pen. Poetry, sweet birthright of the muse, Is a vestal flame, fed by the virgin fire Of genius, its offerings, flowers by its votaries Strewn around its hallowed altar place; And he whose ruthless hand doth cut from thence, The smallest bud or blossom, and boldly claims It as his own, when 'tis another's, Deserves the fete unmitigated of erring Cane, Whose own offerings, Heaven's first fierce wrath Did kindle.

As to the mother is her offering dear, However crippled, ugly or deformed, So by an author is the idea cherished, Which Minerva-like springs from the Jove Of his imagination, to him 'tis dear Tho' it be vagrant as is Leary's; And if an alien doth appropriate it, Straightway, as did the mother true, 'fore Israel's King, He incensed claims it as his own.

As in The populace of bees, the drone, as I among The multitude of men, the loquacious idler, Who lives and loiters by other's industry; So in the letter-world the plagiarist— In literature, a mere parenthesis— Go, Albert, go, go thou and sin no more.

WILMINGTON, April 27th, 1847. LEARY.

A swimming of the head, likewise every disordered motion of the blood, is owing to corrupt and stagnant blood, which, when flowing in the general mass of the circulation, are the cause of headache, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, and many other unpleasant symptoms, and when thrown upon the various parts of the body, are the cause of every malady incident to man. The Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove headach, giddiness, and every complaint, because they completely rid the body of all morbid humors, and everything that is opposed to health.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every kind from the system.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French and James Johnson, only Agents.

We cut the following from the *Batavia Spirit of the Times*, of June 27. It clearly shows that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has attained a high position in Batavia as well as in this city.

Balsam of Wild Cherry.—This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which are recommended with confidence to all who are affected with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, as a few substantial cases has produced highly beneficial effects—Rochester Daily Advertiser.

Editors, lawyers, clergymen, and almost every class, have at last found out that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is, what it is cracked up to be, the very best medicine to be found. It cures all affections of the Lungs when nothing else will.

Caution.—In sitting forth the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under infidelity, nor do we wish to enlarge it more than it justly deserves. When we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Let the public be on their guard. Other false-balms and mixtures are sometimes offered to the unsuspecting for the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Some, for the sake of succeeding better in their schemes, have used a part of the name of the genuine, as "Phenix Balsam of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Wild Cherry, Country," &c.